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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Belarus, Nigeria, Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Improving the coordination of efforts against slavery and trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on slavery and trafficking in persons,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and other previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Recalling further the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,

Welcoming the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

Recognizing that slavery and trafficking in persons is a violation of the inherent dignity of human beings, impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues

[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[2] Ibid., annex II.

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to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

Welcoming international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking,

Welcoming also the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating slavery and trafficking in persons and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of slavery and trafficking in persons,

Welcoming further the reports of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission of Human Rights on the human rights aspects of the victims in trafficking in persons, especially women and children[3] and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,[4]

Stressing the urgent need for a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of slavery and trafficking in persons, including to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent slavery and trafficking in persons and protect their victims,

1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of slavery and trafficking in persons, and invites them to engage in a global partnership against slavery and trafficking in persons with a view to eliminating all forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

2. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to take measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[5] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[6] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

3. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to counter demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

[1] E/CN.4/2006/62 and Add.1-3.
[4] A/HRC/Sub.1/58/25 and A/HRC/Sub.1/58/L.9.
[5] Resolution 54/263, annex II.
[6] Resolution 34/180, annex.

4. *Urges* Member States to give necessary instructions and resources to their police, prosecutors and social authorities to combat trafficking in persons and care for the rights and needs of the victims;

5. *Encourages* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of modern-day slavery and trafficking in persons;

6. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts between countries of origin, transit and destination, especially between police, prosecutors and social authorities;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to harmonize and improve the coordination of efforts of the United Nations and to enhance cooperation with regional and other international organizations with the objective of facilitating a holistic and comprehensive approach in prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting the victims of trafficking and, to this end, to:

(a) Set up a coordination mechanism in the form of an inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, with the participation of interested Member States, relevant agencies, funds, programmes and relevant Special Rapporteurs in the United Nations system, the International Organization for Migration, the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) and other relevant international governmental organizations;

(b) Entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to coordinate, within existing resources, the activities of the inter-agency working group on trafficking in persons, which should be based in Vienna;

(c) Take into account the results of the meeting on technical assistance for Member States in order to coordinate the work of agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other relevant intergovernmental organizations, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27;

8. *Decides* that the inter-agency working group shall have the following functions:

(a) To encourage, stimulate and monitor the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, the International Organization for Migration, Interpol and other international organizations in order to ensure the comprehensive implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and other intergovernmental bodies on trafficking in persons;

(b) To improve accountability and ensure transparency in the activities of the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations and other international organizations;

(c) To identify gaps and duplication in anti-trafficking policies and ensure effective and efficient use of existing resources, using systems already in place at the regional and national levels;

(d) To provide a platform for the exchange of views, information, experiences and best practices on anti-trafficking activities for the purpose of enhancing the impact of these activities and in order to avoid the unnecessary reporting by Member States to several agencies on the same subjects;

(e) To establish relations with relevant international and regional governmental organizations;

9. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

10. *Encourages* Member States to report all incidents of human trafficking and crimes addressed in the aforementioned conventions and protocols to the coordinator of the inter-agency working group, in order to provide the international community with optimal support to more effectively prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and protect and assist its victims;

11. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Trafficking in persons: global patterns*, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports and continue its efforts to establish an Office database, in cooperation with the International Organization for Migration and other members of the inter-agency working group, and an Office website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

12. *Invites* the inter-agency working group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports of the Office and the Office database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, the elements of the draft strategy of the United Nations on prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and assisting and protecting the victims of trafficking, and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions.

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Crime prevention and criminal justice

Belarus, Cuba, Ecuador, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Nigeria, Philippines, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam: revised draft resolution

Improving the coordination of efforts against trafficking in persons

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 55/25 of 15 November 2000, 58/137 of 22 December 2003, 59/166 of 20 December 2004 and other relevant General Assembly resolutions on trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/27 of 27 July 2006 on strengthening international cooperation in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and protecting victims of such trafficking, and other previous Council resolutions on trafficking in persons that have emerged from the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,

Further recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[1] and in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[3] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery,[4]

Welcoming the progress achieved by the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime in accordance with article 32 of the Convention, and by the Working Group on Contemporary

[1] Resolution 55/25, annex I.
[2] Ibid., annex II.
[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2171, No. 27531.
[4] Ibid., vol. 266, No. 3822.

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Forms of Slavery in accordance with Economic and Social Council decisions 16 (LVI) and 17 (LVI) of 17 May 1974 and 1980/127 of 2 May 1980,

Recognizing that contemporary forms of slavery violate human rights and that trafficking in persons impairs the enjoyment of human rights, continues to pose a serious challenge to humanity and requires a concerted international response,

Also recognizing that Member States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent trafficking in persons, to investigate this crime and to ensure that perpetrators do not enjoy impunity,

Further recognizing that Member States have an obligation to provide protection for the victims, and acknowledging the necessity for Member States to adopt in accordance with their international obligations measures for prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting its victims,

Welcoming international cooperation in order to protect and promote the human rights of persons exploited through trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery and to advocate for their liberation and for economic, educational and other means of support to victims of trafficking and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Also welcoming the efforts of Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in preventing and combating trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and enhancing the protection of and assistance to victims of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery,

Taking note of the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights aspects of the victims in trafficking in persons, especially women and children[5] and of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery,[6]

Underlining the need to continue to work towards a comprehensive, coordinated and holistic approach to the problem of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, including to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to prosecute traffickers, prevent trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery and protect their victims,

1. *Recognizes* that broad international cooperation between Member States and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations is essential for the effective countering of the threat of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, and invites them to foster a global partnership against trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery, with a view to eliminating all contemporary forms of slavery and trafficking in persons and protecting and assisting their victims;

2. *Underlines* the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional partnerships, initiatives and actions, and encourages their development;

3. *Urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[7] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations

[5] E/CN.4/2006/62 and Add.1-3.

[6] A/HRC/Sub.1/58/25 and A/HRC/Sub.1/58/L.9.

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[2] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

4. *Also urges* Member States that have not yet done so to consider taking measures to ratify or accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[3] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[4] and the Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery[5] and to implement fully all aspects of these instruments;

5. *Recognizes* the need to arrive at a better understanding of what constitutes demand and how to combat it, decides to strengthen efforts to combat demand for victims of trafficking in persons, and encourages Member States to consider adopting legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, to discourage and reduce the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, and that thus promotes trafficking;

6. *Also recognizes* the need to address the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, including poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunities, lack of equal access to education, lack of equal access to the labour market and encourages Member States to adopt measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to counter those factors;

7. *Invites* Member States to give necessary guidelines, provide training and adequate resources to law enforcement bodies and other relevant authorities to combat trafficking in persons, to care for the rights and needs of the victims and to consider establishing coordination and cooperation mechanisms at the national and international levels on extradition, mutual legal assistance and sharing police intelligence information, as appropriate, taking into account the information and communication tools offered by the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol);

8. *Also invites* Member States to improve and promote the collection, compilation and dissemination of statistics and indicators on trafficking in persons, including through strengthening bilateral, regional and international cooperation and coordination;

9. *Further invites* Member States to take all appropriate measures to promote the physical, cognitive and psychological recovery, rehabilitation and social integration of human beings who have become victims of exploitation, violence and abuse as a result of trafficking in persons and other contemporary forms of slavery;

10. *Encourages* Member States to initiate and develop working-level contacts between countries of origin, transit and destination, especially between police, prosecutors and social authorities;

11. *Welcomes* the holding on 26 and 27 September 2006 in Tokyo of a meeting of United Nations offices, funds and programmes with other international

[3] Resolution 54/180, annex.

organizations to enhance cooperation on trafficking in persons, as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 2006/27 and encourages continued collaboration to eliminate gaps and overlaps in the activities of the concerned bodies;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to improve upon the fledgling inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons in order to enhance cooperation and coordination and facilitate a holistic and comprehensive approach by the international community to the problem of trafficking in persons;

13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to entrust the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime with coordinating the activities of the inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons, which should be based in Vienna, bearing in mind the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to cooperate with relevant international organizations outside of the United Nations system and to invite such organizations and interested Member States to participate, when appropriate, in the meetings of the inter-agency coordination group on trafficking in persons and to keep Member States informed on the schedule of the inter-agency coordination group and progress made by the group;

15. *Invites* the inter-agency coordination group, drawing on the comparative advantages of the respective agencies, to promote effective and efficient use of existing resources, using, to the extent possible, mechanisms already in place at the regional and national levels and to share information, experiences and good practices on anti-trafficking activities of the partner agencies with Governments, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant bodies;

16. *Invites* Member States to provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in order to facilitate optimum implementation of coordination functions;

17. *Welcomes* the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Trafficking in persons: global patterns", requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to prepare such periodic reports, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, and invites the inter-agency coordination group to provide information to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and contribute to the elaboration of the periodic comprehensive reports, database and website on trafficking in persons, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources;

18. *Invites* Member States to consider the advisability of a United Nations strategy or plan of action on preventing trafficking in persons, prosecuting traffickers and protecting and assisting victims of trafficking;

19. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution and the proposals on strengthening the capacities of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime for the efficient implementation of its coordination functions to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session.

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International drug control

Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay: draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] its resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and its other previous resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[2] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[3] the Action Plan[4] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem continues to constitute a serious threat to the safety of all mankind and to the national security and sovereignty of States,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[3] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[4] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[5] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/4 E.

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chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Bearing in mind that the ten-year evaluation of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly is scheduled for 2008,

Guiding principles

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem;

International conventions

3. *Urges* States that have not done so, to ratify or accede to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[7] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[8] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[9]

4. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to sign, ratify or accede to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[10] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[11] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

Implementation of the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly

5. *Urges* all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs; and to implement the Action Plan[4] for the for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[5] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population;

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[8] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[9] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[10] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[11] Resolution 58/4, annex.

6. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998 towards meeting, in their respective areas of concern, the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the illicit manufacture, marketing and trafficking of psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction;

8. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

Demand reduction

9. *Urges* all Member States to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, especially among children and young people, and to further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, as well as including research covering all the drugs under international control;

International cooperation in illicit crop eradication and alternative development

10. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[6] adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

11. *Invites* States to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community's contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

12. *Also invites* States to consider making adjustments to their drug control strategies, taking into account the results of the annual surveys by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of illicit crop cultivation;

13. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into wider economic and social development programmes;

14. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

Illicit synthetic drugs

15. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of chemicals from legitimate commerce to illicit drugs manufacture is an essential component of the comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of chemicals to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector of each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[2] and the resolution on the control of precursors also adopted at the special session;[12]

16. *Calls upon* Member States to participate in the development of a monitoring system for illicit synthetic drugs and to transmit voluntarily information on emerging substances of abuse to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board, so that they may share the knowledge available about those substances and their abuse;

Judicial cooperation

17. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities at all levels in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking;

Data collection

18. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data, including from drug testing laboratories, to exchange and share information at all levels;

Countering money-laundering

19. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

United Nations machinery

20. *Takes note* of the outcome of the thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue, held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session;[13]

[12] Resolution S-20/4 B.

[13] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. II.

21. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates;

22. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

23. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

24. *Welcomes* the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to implement its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, upon request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular, adopting alternative development programmes, and incorporating them into wider economic and social development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on the illicit traffic in drugs an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(e) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(f) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(g) To provide assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening scientific and forensic capabilities, and to promote the integration of scientific support into national, regional and international drug control frameworks, legislation and practices;

(h) To provide legal advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of their implementation of the international drug control conventions;

(i) To share information with Member States on the work carried out towards the implementation of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session;

(j) To report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Office in connection with the areas mentioned in the present paragraph;

25. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

26. *Encourages* the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation;

27. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities, other international organizations and international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

28. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[14] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[14] A/61/221

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International drug control

Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Uruguay: revised draft resolution

International cooperation against the world drug problem

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1] the provisions of the 2005 World Summit Outcome[2] addressing the world drug problem, its resolution 60/178 of 16 December 2005 and its other previous resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the importance of meeting the objectives targeted for 2008,

Reaffirming also the joint ministerial statement adopted at the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,[4] the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Gravely concerned that, despite continued increased efforts by States, relevant organizations, civil society and non-governmental organizations, the drug problem

[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] See resolution 60/1.
[3] Resolution S-20/2, annex.
[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2003, Supplement No. 8* (E/2003/28/Rev.1), chap. I, sect. C; see also A/58/124, sect. II.A.
[5] Resolution 54/132, annex.
[6] Resolution S-20/3, annex.
[7] Resolution S-20/4 E.

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continues to constitute a serious threat to public health and safety and the well-being of humanity, in particular children and young people, and to the national security and sovereignty of States, and that it undermines socio-economic and political stability and sustainable development,

Concerned by the serious challenges and threats posed by the continuing links between illicit drug trafficking and terrorism and other national and transnational criminal activities and transnational criminal networks, inter alia, trafficking in human beings, especially women and children, money-laundering, financing of terrorism, corruption, trafficking in arms and trafficking in chemical precursors, and reaffirming that strong and effective international cooperation is needed to counter these threats,

Bearing in mind that the ten-year assessment of the implementation by Member States of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly is scheduled for 2008 and looking forward to its outcome,

Taking note with concern of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Afghanistan Opium Survey, 2006", which emphasized that the cultivation, production and trafficking of narcotic drugs had significantly increased and threatened the security and stability of that country and had negative regional and international implications, taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2006/32 of 27 July 2006, entitled "Support for the National Drug Control Strategy of the Government of Afghanistan", welcoming the ongoing efforts of Afghanistan in the fight against narcotics, and calling upon the Government of Afghanistan and the international community to intensify those efforts in the framework of the Afghanistan Compact,[8]

Recognizing that international cooperation in countering drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking has shown that positive results can be achieved through sustained and collective efforts, and expressing its appreciation for the initiatives in this regard,

Bearing in mind the important role that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, plays in combating the drug problem,

Taking note of the thematic debate on alternative development as an important drug control strategy and establishing alternative development as a cross-cutting issue, held by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs at its forty-ninth session,[9]

1. *Reaffirms* that countering the world drug problem is a common and shared responsibility that must be addressed in a multilateral setting, requires an integrated and balanced approach and must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law, and in particular with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States and all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect;

[8] S/2006/90, annex.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2006, Supplement No. 8* (E/2006/28), chap. II.

2. *Also reaffirms* that there shall be a balanced approach between demand reduction and supply reduction, each reinforcing the other, in an integrated approach to solving the drug problem;

3. *Urges* States that have not done so, to consider ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to implement all the provisions of, the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[10] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[11] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;[12]

4. *Invites* all States, as a matter of priority, to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to, and States parties to fully implement, the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto[13] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[14] in order to counter comprehensively the transnational criminal activities that are related to illicit drug trafficking;

5. *Urges* all States to promote and implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, as well as the outcome of the ministerial segment of the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, and to implement the Action Plan[5] for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction[6] and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population;

6. *Calls upon* States and other relevant actors to evaluate progress made since 1998, towards meeting, in their respective areas of concern, the goals and targets set at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

7. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their efforts to achieve the goals set for 2008 at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly, by:

(a) Promoting international initiatives in order to eliminate or reduce significantly the manufacture, marketing and trafficking of illicit drugs and other illicit psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and the diversion of precursors and money-laundering;

(b) Achieving significant and measurable results in the field of demand reduction, including through prevention and treatment strategies and programmes to reduce drug use;

8. *Urges* Member States to fulfil their reporting obligations on the follow-up action to implement the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem and to report fully on all measures agreed upon at the special session;

9. *Encourages* States to consider consulting and working with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in developing, implementing and evaluating policies and programmes, in particular those related to demand reduction and prevention of drug abuse, and to consider cooperating with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, in alternative development programmes;

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[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[11] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[12] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[13] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[14] Resolution 58/4, annex.

10. *Urges* all Member States to implement the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction and to strengthen their national efforts to counter the abuse of illicit drugs in their population, in particular among children and young people;

11. *Calls upon* States and organizations with expertise in community capacity-building to provide, as needed, access to treatment, health care and social services for drug users, in particular those living with HIV/AIDS and other blood-borne diseases, and to extend support to States requiring such expertise, consistent with the international drug control treaties;

12. *Urges* States, in order to achieve a significant and measurable reduction of drug abuse by 2008:

(a) To further implement comprehensive demand reduction policies and programmes, including research, covering all the drugs under international control, in order to raise public awareness of the drug problem, paying special attention to prevention and education and providing, especially to young people and others at risk, information on developing life skills, making healthy choices and engaging in drug-free activities;

(b) To further develop and implement comprehensive demand reduction policies, including risk reduction activities, under the supervision of competent health authorities, that are in line with sound medical practice and the international drug control treaties and that reduce the adverse health and social consequences of drug abuse, and to provide a wide range of comprehensive services for the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers, with appropriate resources being devoted to such services, since social exclusion constitutes an important risk factor for drug abuse;

(c) To enhance early intervention programmes that dissuade children and young people from using illicit drugs, including, inter alia, polydrug use and the recreational use of substances such as cannabis and synthetic drugs, especially amphetamine-type stimulants, and to encourage the active participation of the younger generation and their families in campaigns against drug abuse;

(d) To consider strengthening and implementing broadly based prevention and treatment programmes and to ensure that such programmes adequately address the gender-specific barriers that limit access for young girls and women, taking into account all attendant circumstances, including social and clinical histories, in the context of education, the family and the community, as appropriate;

13. *Reaffirms* the need for a comprehensive approach to the elimination of illicit narcotic crops in line with the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development, adopted at the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;[7]

14. *Invites* States to continue to strengthen their efforts to implement innovative alternative programmes, inter alia, in reforestation, agriculture and small and medium enterprises, and stresses the importance of the United Nations system and the international community's contributing to the economic and social development of the communities that benefit from such programmes;

15. *Calls for* a comprehensive approach integrating alternative development programmes, including, where appropriate, preventive alternative development, into

wider economic and social development programmes, with the support of a deeper international cooperation and the participation of the private sector, as appropriate;

16. *Invites* States to consider adjusting their drug control strategies, taking into account, inter alia, the results of the annual surveys by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime of illicit crop cultivation;

17. *Calls upon* Member States and national and international development organizations to increase their efforts to empower local communities and authorities in project areas and to enhance their participation in the decision-making process in order to increase their ownership of the development measures undertaken in accordance with national legislation and the sustainability of those measures and to create law-abiding and prosperous rural society;

18. *Encourages* States to establish or strengthen mechanisms and procedures to ensure strict control of substances used to manufacture illicit drugs, to support international operations aimed at preventing their diversion, including through coordination and cooperation between regulatory and enforcement services involved in precursor control, in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board, and to counter smuggling networks effectively, particularly in source and transit countries, by conducting, inter alia, backtracking law enforcement investigations;

19. *Urges* all States and relevant international organizations to cooperate closely with the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular in Project Cohesion and Project Prism, in order to enhance the success of those international initiatives and to initiate, where appropriate, investigations by their law enforcement authorities into seizures and cases involving the diversion or smuggling of precursors and essential equipment, with a view to tracking them back to the source of diversion in order to prevent continuing illicit activity;

20. *Reaffirms* that preventing the diversion of precursors from legitimate commerce to illicit drugs manufacture is an essential component of the comprehensive strategy against drug abuse and trafficking, which requires the effective cooperation of exporting, importing and transit States, and calls upon all States to adopt and implement measures to prevent the diversion of precursors to illicit drug manufacture, in cooperation with competent international and regional bodies, in particular the International Narcotics Control Board, and, if necessary and to the extent possible, with the private sector of each State, in accordance with the objectives targeted for 2008 in the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[3] and the resolution on the control of precursors also adopted at the special session;[15]

21. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that adequate mechanisms are in place, where necessary and to the extent possible, to prevent the diversion of preparations containing substances listed in tables I and II of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988, pertaining to illicit drug manufacture, in particular those containing ephedrine and pseudoephedrine, that could be easily used or recovered by readily applicable means;

22. *Stresses* that international cooperation on domestic precursor policies and practices would assist in complementing existing law enforcement cooperative

[15] Resolution S-20/4 B.

initiatives, and encourages States to cooperate at the regional level on measures to prevent and control the domestic diversion of precursors, drawing on best practices and sharing experiences;

23. *Invites* Member States to continue to share information on illicit synthetic drugs and other emerging substances of abuse with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board;

24. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen international cooperation among judicial and law enforcement authorities, at all levels, in order to prevent and combat illicit drug trafficking and to share and promote best operational practices, in order to interdict illicit drug trafficking, including by establishing and strengthening regional mechanisms, providing technical assistance and establishing effective methods for cooperation, in particular in the areas of air, maritime, port and border control and in the implementation of extradition treaties, while respecting international human rights obligations;

25. *Urges* Member States, consistent with their legal systems, to cooperate with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of law enforcement action in relation to the use of the Internet to combat drug-related crime;

26. *Stresses* that data collection, analysis and evaluation of the results of ongoing national and international policies and programmes aimed at eliminating and reducing demand and supply are essential tools for further developing sound, evidence-based drug control strategies, and therefore encourages Member States to further develop and institutionalize monitoring and evaluation tools and to utilize existing available data, including from drug testing laboratories, research centres and other sources, as appropriate, and to exchange and share information, to the extent possible, at all levels;

27. *Urges* States to strengthen action, in particular international cooperation and technical assistance aimed at preventing and combating the laundering of proceeds derived from drug trafficking and related criminal activities, with the support of the United Nations system, international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as regional development banks and, where appropriate, the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering and similarly styled regional bodies, to develop and strengthen comprehensive international regimes to combat money-laundering and its possible links with organized crime and the financing of terrorism, and to improve information-sharing among financial institutions and agencies in charge of preventing and detecting the laundering of those proceeds;

28. *Calls upon* States to consider including provisions in their national drug control plans for the establishment of national networks to enhance their respective capabilities to prevent, monitor, control and suppress serious offences connected with money-laundering and the financing of terrorism, to counter in general all acts of transnational organized crime and to supplement existing regional and international networks dealing with money-laundering;

29. *Reaffirms its resolve* to continue to strengthen the United Nations machinery for international drug control, in particular the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board, in order to enable them to fulfil their mandates;

30. *Encourages* the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the global coordinating body in international drug control and as the governing body of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the International Narcotics Control Board to continue their useful work on the control of precursors, and other chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

31. *Notes* that the International Narcotics Control Board needs sufficient resources to carry out all its mandates, including those that will enable it to perform effectively its task within the framework of Project Cohesion and Project Prism, and therefore urges Member States to commit themselves in a common effort to assigning adequate and sufficient budgetary resources to the Board, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996, emphasizes the need to maintain its capacity, inter alia, through the provision of appropriate means by the Secretary-General and adequate technical support by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and calls for enhanced cooperation and understanding between Member States and the Board in order to enable it to implement all its mandates under the international drug control conventions;

32. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close or allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective level of support to national and regional efforts in combating the world drug problem;

33. *Also reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against drug trafficking when deciding to close or allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective support level in those areas;

34. *Welcomes* the [efforts] work carried out by [of] the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in implementing its mandate, and requests the Office to continue:

(a) To strengthen a constructive and effective dialogue with Member States and also to ensure continued improvement in management, so as to contribute to enhanced and sustainable programme delivery and further encourage the Executive Director to maximize the effectiveness of the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, inter alia, through the full implementation of Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions, in particular the recommendations contained therein;

(b) To strengthen cooperation with Member States and with United Nations programmes, funds and relevant agencies, as well as relevant regional organizations and agencies and non-governmental organizations, and to provide, upon request, assistance in implementing the outcome of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(c) To increase its assistance, within the available voluntary resources, to countries that are deploying efforts to reduce illicit crop cultivation by, in particular,

adopting alternative development programmes, and incorporating them into wider economic and social development programmes, and to explore new and innovative funding mechanisms;

(d) To allocate, while keeping the balance between supply and demand reduction programmes, adequate resources to allow it to fulfil its role in the implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction, and support countries, upon their request, in further continuing to develop and implement drug demand reduction policies;

(e) To take into account the outcome of the twentieth special session, to include in its report on [the] illicit [traffic in drugs] drug trafficking, an updated, objective and comprehensive assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means of improving the capacity of States along those routes to address all aspects of the drug problem;

(f) To engage, subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, with national and regional experts from all geographical regions, as well as experts from relevant international organizations in the field of drug control, on the collection and use of complementary drug-related data and expertise to support the global assessment by Member States of the implementation of the declarations and measures adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session;

(g) To publish the *World Drug Report*, with comprehensive and balanced information about the world drug problem, and to seek additional extrabudgetary resources for its publication in all the official languages;

(h) To provide technical assistance, from available voluntary contributions for that purpose, to those States identified by relevant international bodies as the most affected by the transit of drugs, in particular developing countries in need of such assistance and support;

(i) To provide assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening scientific and forensic capabilities, and to promote the integration of scientific support to national, regional and international drug control frameworks, legislation and practices;

(j) To provide legal advisory services to Member States, upon request, in support of their implementation of the international drug control conventions;

(k) To share information with Member States on the work carried out towards the assessment of the implementation of the goals and targets of the twentieth special session of the General Assembly;

(l) To report annually to the General Assembly on the work of the Office in connection with the areas mentioned in the present paragraph;

35. *Urges* all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime by widening its donor base and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, so as to enable it to continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities, within its mandates, and recommends that a sufficient share of the regular budget of the United Nations be allocated to the

Office to enable it to carry out its mandates and to work towards securing assured and predictable funding;

36. *Encourages* the meetings of the Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies and of the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to continue to contribute to the strengthening of regional and international cooperation;

37. *Welcomes* the outcome of the Second Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan, organized by the Government of the Russian Federation in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and held in Moscow from 26 to 28 June 2006,[16] in continuance of the Paris Pact initiative, and calls upon States to strengthen international and regional cooperation to counter the threat to the international community posed by the illicit production and trafficking of drugs originating in Afghanistan and continue to take concerted measures in the framework of the Paris Pact;

38. *Calls upon* the relevant United Nations agencies and entities and other international organizations, and invites international financial institutions, including regional development banks, to mainstream drug control issues into their programmes, and calls upon the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to maintain its leading role by providing relevant information and technical assistance;

39 *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General,[17] and, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting, requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

[16] A/61/208-S/2006/598, annex.

[17] A/61/221.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Italy: draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the universal instruments against terrorism,

Welcoming the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[3] adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, to develop States' capacities to implement relevant United Nations resolutions,

Bearing in mind all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24,

[1] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.
[3] See resolution 60/288.

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2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including in the context of post-conflict reconstruction, and on the implementation of technical assistance in Africa,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[4]

Recalling also its resolution 60/286 of 8 September 2006 on the revitalization of the General Assembly, and in particular cluster III, Working methods, of the annex, in which Member States were encouraged to submit draft resolutions in a more concise, focused and action-oriented form,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;[5]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices, including in the area of counter-terrorism, in particular the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate and the Office of Legal Affairs;

3. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so to sign, ratify or accede to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and requests States parties to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention against Corruption;

4. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

5. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of a comprehensive discussion on the subject.

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[4] Resolution 60/177, annex.

[5] A/61/179.

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Andorra, Austria, Benin, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Panama, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden: revised draft resolution

Strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/152 of 18 December 1991 on the creation of an effective United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme, in which it approved the statement of principles and programme of action annexed thereto, its resolution 60/175 of 16 December 2005 on strengthening the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, in particular its technical cooperation capacity, its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005 on the 2005 World Summit Outcome, in particular the sections on terrorism and transnational crime, and its resolutions related to the urgent need to strengthen international cooperation and technical assistance in promoting and facilitating the ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols against terrorism,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy,[3] adopted on 8 September 2006, in which Member States resolved to take urgent action to prevent and combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including enhancing cooperation and technical assistance among Member States, United Nations bodies dealing with counter-terrorism, relevant specialized agencies,

[1] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[2] Resolution 58/4, annex.
[3] See resolution 60/288.

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relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and the donor community, and in particular encouraged the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including its Terrorism Prevention Branch, to enhance, in close consultation with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, its provision of technical assistance to States, upon request, to facilitate the implementation of the international conventions and protocols related to the prevention and suppression of terrorism and relevant United Nations resolutions,

Bearing in mind all relevant Economic and Social Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 2006/19, 2006/20, 2006/21, 2006/22, 2006/23, 2006/24, 2006/25, 2006/26, 2006/27, 2006/28, 2006/29 and all those relating to the strengthening of international cooperation as well as the technical assistance and advisory services of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, promotion and reinforcement of the rule of law and reform of criminal justice institutions, including on the implementation of technical assistance, in particular in Africa,

Recognizing that action against global crime is a common and shared responsibility, and stressing the need to work collectively to prevent and combat transnational crime,

Also recognizing the need to maintain a balance in the technical cooperation capacity of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime between all relevant priorities identified by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Bangkok Declaration on Synergies and Responses: Strategic Alliances in Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice,[4]

Bearing in mind the efforts for the revitalization of the General Assembly,[5]

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General on the progress made in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 60/175;[6]

2. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in promoting effective action to strengthen international cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as of the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the fulfilment of its mandate in crime prevention and criminal justice, including providing to Member States, upon request and as a matter of high priority, technical cooperation, advisory services and other forms of assistance, coordinating with and complementing the work of all relevant and competent United Nations bodies and offices;

3. *Recognizes* the progress made in the implementation of the global programmes addressing trafficking in human beings, including the support and protection of victims, corruption, organized crime, money-laundering and terrorism, and calls upon the Secretary-General to enhance further the effectiveness of these global programmes and to strengthen the focus of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime on these global programmes in crime prevention and criminal justice, taking also into account the elements necessary for building national

[4] Resolution 60/177, annex.

[5] Resolution 60/286 and in particular cluster III, Working methods, of the annex.

[6] A/61/179.

capacity in order to strengthen fair and effective criminal justice systems and the rule of law;

4. *Urges* States and relevant international organizations to develop national and regional strategies as appropriate and other necessary measures to complement the work of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme in addressing effectively transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons and related criminal activities such as kidnapping and the smuggling of migrants, as well as corruption and terrorism;

5. *Reaffirms* the importance of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and its regional offices in building capacity at the local level in the fight against transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, and urges the Office to consider regional vulnerabilities, projects and impact in the fight against transnational organized crime, in particular in developing countries, when deciding to close and allocate offices, with a view to maintaining an effective support level to national and regional efforts in those areas;

6. *Urges* all States and competent regional economic integration organizations that have not yet done so, to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Palermo Convention) and the Protocols thereto,[1] the United Nations Convention against Corruption[2] and the international conventions and protocols related to terrorism, and encourages States parties to continue to provide full support to the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption;

7. *Reiterates* its request to the Secretary-General to provide the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme with sufficient resources for the full implementation of its mandates, in conformity with its high priorities, and to provide adequate support to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice;

8. *Invites* all States to increase their support to the operational activities of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme through voluntary contributions to the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Fund or through voluntary contributions in direct support of such activities;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, reflecting also emerging policy issues and possible responses, for the purpose of a comprehensive discussion on the subject.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 61 (a)
Advancement of women

France and the Netherlands: draft resolution

Intensification of efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the obligation of all States to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, and reaffirming also that discrimination on the basis of sex is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and other international human rights instruments, and that its elimination is an integral part of efforts towards the elimination of all forms of violence against women,

Reaffirming further the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[2] the Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women,[3] the Programme of Action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development,[4] the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,[5] the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century",[6] and the Declaration adopted at the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women,[7]

Reaffirming its resolution 60/1 of 16 September 2005, entitled "2005 World Summit Outcome",

[1] Resolution 34/180, annex.
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[3] See resolution 48/104.
[4] *Report of the International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 5-13 September 1994* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.95.XIII.18), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.
[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.
[6] Resolution S-23/2, annex, and resolution S/23/3, annex.
[7] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* (E/2005/27), chap. I, para. 1.

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Recalling all its previous resolutions on the elimination of violence against women, including resolutions 56/128 of 19 December 2001 on traditional or customary practices affecting the health of women or girls, 58/147 of 22 December 2003 on the elimination of domestic violence against women, 59/165 of 20 December 2004 on working towards the elimination of crimes against women and girls committed in the name of honour, 59/166 of 20 December 2004 on trafficking in women and girls and 60/139 of 16 December 2005 on violence against women migrant workers, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 on women, peace and security,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/185 of 22 December 2003 and 60/136 of 16 December 2005, entitled "In-depth study on all forms of violence against women",

Recalling further Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/41 of 19 April 2005 on the elimination of violence against women,

Recognizing that violence against women is rooted in historically unequal power relations between men and women and that all forms of violence against women seriously violate the enjoyment of their human rights and constitute a major impediment to the ability of women to make use of their capabilities, including in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recognizing also the serious immediate and long-term implications for health, including sexual and reproductive health, as well as an increased vulnerability to HIV/AIDS, and the impact on psychological, social and economic development that violence against women represents for individuals, families, communities and States,

Deeply concerned about the pervasiveness of all forms of violence against women in different forms and manifestations worldwide, and reiterating the need to intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women throughout the world,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General on the in-depth study on violence against women[8] and the recommendations contained therein;

2. *Welcomes also* the efforts and important contributions at the national, regional and international levels to eliminate all forms of violence against women, and in this respect especially welcomes the important work of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

3. *Stresses* that "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life;

4. *Strongly condemns* all acts of violence against women, whether these acts are perpetrated by the State, by private persons or by non-State actors, and calls for the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence in the family, within the general community and where perpetrated or condoned by the State;

[8] A/61/122/Add.1

5. *Stresses* that challenges and obstacles remain in the implementation of international standards and norms to address the inequality between men and women and violence against women in particular, and pledges to intensify action to ensure their full and accelerated implementation;

6. *Stresses also* that States have an obligation to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of women and girls and must exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish all acts of violence against women and to provide protection to the victims, and that not doing so constitutes a violation of human rights;

7. *Urges* States to take action to eliminate all forms of violence against women by means of a more systematic, comprehensive, multisectoral and sustained approach, adequately supported and facilitated by strong institutional mechanisms and financing, through national action plans and, where appropriate, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, in order to close the gap between international standards and national laws, policies and practices and to this end to:

(a) Ensure that all human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, protected and fulfilled;

(b) Ratify without reservations all human rights treaties, including, in particular, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and its Optional Protocol,[9] to withdraw all reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and to regularly review all other reservations with a view to withdrawing them;

(c) Remove all laws that discriminate against women, review and revise all State policies and practices to ensure that they do not discriminate against women and ensure that the provisions of multiple legal systems, where they exist, comply with international human rights standards, including the principle of non-discrimination;

(d) Take positive measures to address structural causes of violence against women and to strengthen prevention efforts that address discriminatory practices and social norms, including with regard to women who need special attention in policies against violence, such as women belonging to minority groups, indigenous groups of women, refugee and internally displaced women, migrant women, women living in underdeveloped, rural or remote communities, destitute women, women in institutions or in detention, women with disabilities, elderly women, widows and women in situations of armed conflict and women who are otherwise discriminated against, including on the basis of HIV status or sexual orientation;

(e) Ensure that women have equal access to justice and equal protection of the law and that perpetrators of all forms of violence against women are prosecuted and punished and do not enjoy impunity;

(f) Ensure that men and women and boys and girls receive education on women's rights and on their responsibility to respect the rights of others, inter alia, by integrating women's rights into appropriate curricula at all levels, including schools and vocational training for health workers, teachers, law enforcement personnel, military personnel, social workers and others;

[9] Resolution 54/4, annex.

(g) Protect women in conflict, post-conflict and refugee and internally displaced persons settings where women are particularly targeted for violence and their ability to seek and receive redress is restricted, and adopt, in accordance with the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees[10] and international human rights norms, and Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), a gender-sensitive approach to the granting of asylum;

(h) Institute national plans of action, supported by the necessary human and financial resources, including time-bound, measurable targets, to promote the protection of women against any form of violence, and accelerate the implementation of existing national action plans, that are regularly monitored and updated by Governments in consultation with civil society, in particular, non-governmental organizations and women's groups and networks;

(i) Allocate adequate resources to promote gender equality and to prevent and redress all forms and manifestations of violence against women;

8. *Also urges* States to take responsibility for the systematic collection and analysis of data, including with the involvement of national statistical offices and in partnership with other actors;

9. *Urges* United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies and invites the Bretton Woods institutions to strengthen, within existing resources, the capacity of countries to collect, process and disseminate data and their use for legislative, policy and programme development, to establish a coordinated and accessible United Nations database, as well as analysis and dissemination of data, including data disaggregated by sex, age and other relevant factors, on the extent, nature and consequences of all forms of violence against women, including in situations of armed conflict, and on the impact and effectiveness of policies and programmes for combating such violence, and requests the Secretary-General to coordinate these efforts;

10. *Also urges* United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies and invites Bretton Woods institutions to:

(a) Enhance the coordination of their efforts to eliminate all forms of violence against women in a more systematic, comprehensive and sustained way at the global level through the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women operating through the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality and supported by the newly established Task Force on Violence against Women, in close collaboration with relevant civil society organizations;

(b) Enhance coordination to eliminate all forms of violence against women in a more systematic, comprehensive and sustained way at the national level, inter alia, through United Nations country teams and in close collaboration with relevant participants from civil society, and to adequately assist States in the development or, where appropriate, implementation of national action plans and, where appropriate, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers;

11. *Calls upon* the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality to consider ways and means to enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations Trust

[10] *United Nations Treaty Series*, vol. 189, No. 2545.

Fund to End Violence against Women as a system-wide funding mechanism for, inter alia, preventing and redressing all forms of violence against women;

12. *Urges* States to increase significantly the financial support for work on all forms of violence against women in United Nations agencies and programmes, including the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women;

13. *Invites* the Peacebuilding Commission, the Human Rights Council, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions, especially the Commission on the Status of Women, the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice and the Statistical Commission to discuss, by 2008, the question of violence against women in all its forms and manifestations in relation to their mandates, and to set priorities for addressing this issue in their future efforts and work programmes and to transmit the outcome of these discussions to the Secretary-General for his annual report to the General Assembly;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to:

(a) Submit one report to the General Assembly on the question of violence against women annually;

(b) Include in his report information on the activities of States and United Nations bodies, programmes and specialized agencies in following up the present resolution;

(c) Ensure that the report is brought to the attention of the Commission on the Status of Women, the Human Rights Council and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women;

(d) Develop and propose a set of international indicators for assessing the scope, prevalence and incidence of violence against women, building on existing proposals for indicators on violence against women, as well as on the work of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences;

15. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this question at its sixty-second session under the agenda item entitled "Advancement of women".

United Nations A/C.3/61/L.11

General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 61 (a)
Advancement of women

Philippines: draft resolution

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling all international conventions that deal specifically with the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[1] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[2] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography[3] and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[4]

Recalling also the commitment made by world leaders in 2005 to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons, to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims,

Reaffirming the provisions pertaining to trafficking in women and girls contained in the outcome documents of relevant international conferences and summits, in particular the strategic objective on the issue of trafficking contained in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[5] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish perpetrators of trafficking in persons and to provide

[1] Resolution 317 (IV), annex.
[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[3] Resolution 54/263, annex II.
[4] Resolution 55/25, annex II.
[5] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

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protection to the victims and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of their human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the gendered nature of trafficking in persons and thus the need for a strong gender-sensitive approach in all efforts to fight trafficking and protect its victims,

Recognizing also the need to address the impact of globalization on the particular problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls,

Seriously concerned that an increasing number of women and girls from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and that men and boys are also victims of trafficking, including for sexual exploitation,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination on the grounds of their gender as well as their origins,

Noting that a significant amount of prostitution throughout the world uses one or more of the illicit means that constitute trafficking in persons,

Acknowledging that women and girl victims of trafficking, on account of their gender, are further disadvantaged and marginalized by a general lack of information or awareness and recognition of their human rights, as well as by the obstacles they meet in gaining access to information and recourse mechanisms in cases of violation of their rights, and that special measures are required for their protection and to increase their awareness,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral, subregional and regional cooperation mechanisms and initiatives of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recognizing also that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, especially women and children, demand the strong political commitment, shared responsibility and active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Recognizing further that policies and programmes for prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration should be developed through a child- and gender-sensitive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach involving all actors in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Concerned about the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of exploitation of the prostitution of others and for child pornography, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children, trafficking in women as brides and sex tourism,

Concerned also about the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in persons, especially women and children, without regard to dangerous and inhumane conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Convinced of the need to protect and assist all victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

2. *Urges* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including poverty and gender inequality, as well as external factors that encourage the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriage and forced labour, in order to eliminate such trafficking, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

3. *Also urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective child- and gender-sensitive measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that utilizes a human rights perspective, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans in this regard;

4. *Further urges* Governments to consider signing and ratifying and States parties to implement relevant United Nations legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[6] and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[4] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[5] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[7] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[8] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[3] as well as the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (Convention No. 111) and the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182), of the International Labour Organization;

5. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as to undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives,[9] to address the problem of trafficking in persons, and to ensure that such

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[6] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[7] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[8] Resolution 54/4, annex.

[9] Such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific region of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (see A/C.3/55/3, annex), the initiatives of the European Union on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed in the conclusions of the European Council at its meeting held at Tampere, Finland, on 15 and 16 October 1999 (see SN 200/99; available from www.europa.eu.int), and the activities of the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration in this field.

agreements and initiatives pay particular attention to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;

6. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, recognizing its increasing occurrence for purposes of sexual exploitation and sex tourism, and to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether local or foreign, through the competent national authorities, either in the country of origin of the offender or in the country in which the abuse occurs, in accordance with due process of law, as well as to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

7. *Urges* Governments to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for being trafficked and that they do not suffer from revictimization, such as when victims are criminalized or prosecuted as illegal aliens, undocumented workers or irregular migrants;

8. *Invites* Governments to strengthen international cooperation aimed at preventing and combating corruption and the laundering of proceeds derived from trafficking, including for purposes of commercialized sexual exploitation;

9. *Also invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

10. *Calls upon* Governments to take all appropriate measures to eliminate the demand that fosters trafficking in women and girls for all forms of exploitation;

11. *Encourages* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies, within existing resources, to take appropriate measures to raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly in women and girls, to publicize the laws, regulations and penalties relating to this issue and to emphasize that trafficking is a crime, in order to eliminate the demand, including by sex tourists, recognizing that the majority of trafficked victims are women and girls;

12. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

13. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources, as appropriate, to provide comprehensive programmes for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance and health care, including for HIV/AIDS, and by taking measures to cooperate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

14. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

15. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement child- and gender-sensitive programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

16. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that the treatment of victims of trafficking, as well as all measures taken against trafficking in persons, in particular those that affect the victims of such trafficking, pay particular attention to the needs of women and girls and are applied with full respect for the human rights of those victims and are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination, including the prohibition of racial discrimination and the availability of appropriate legal redress, which may include measures that offer victims the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered;

17. *Invites* Governments to take steps to ensure that criminal justice procedures and witness protection programmes are sensitive to the particular situation of trafficked women and girls and that they are enabled to make complaints to the police or other authorities, as appropriate, and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time they have access to protection and social, medical, financial and legal assistance, as appropriate;

18. *Also invites* Governments to encourage media providers, including Internet service providers, to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of media, particularly the Internet, with a view to eliminating the exploitation of women and children, in particular girls, which could foster trafficking;

19. *Invites* the business sector, in particular the tourism and telecommunications industries, including mass media organizations, to cooperate with Governments in eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, including through the dissemination by the media of information regarding the dangers of trafficking, the rights of trafficked persons and the services available to victims of trafficking;

20. *Stresses* the need for the systematic collection of gender-disaggregated data and comprehensive studies at both the national and the international levels and the development of common methodologies and internationally defined indicators to make it possible to develop relevant and comparable figures, and encourages Governments to enhance information-sharing and data-collection capacity as a way of promoting cooperation to combat the trafficking problem;

21. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

22. *Invites* Governments, with the support of the United Nations, as required, and other intergovernmental organizations, taking into account best practices, to formulate training manuals for law enforcement and medical personnel and judicial

officers, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of women and girl victims;

23. *Urges* Governments to provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons, including the sexual exploitation of women and girls, which should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of victims, including protecting the victims from traffickers, to ensure that the training includes human rights and child- and gender-sensitive perspectives, and to encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society;

24. *Encourages* Governments, relevant intergovernmental bodies and international organizations to ensure that military, peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed in conflict and emergency situations are provided training on conduct that does not promote or facilitate trafficking in women and girls;

25. Invites States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenants on Human Rights[10] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees and to work towards developing a common methodology and statistics to obtain comparable data;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly, at its sixty-third session that compiles successful interventions and strategies in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons and identifies gender-related aspects of anti-trafficking efforts that remain unaddressed or inadequately addressed and that may be based on the work of Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and mechanisms and other international organizations.

[10] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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Afghanistan, Angola, Argentina, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Panama, Philippines, Senegal, Swaziland, Thailand, Togo and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): revised draft resolution

Trafficking in women and girls

The General Assembly,

Recalling all international conventions that deal specifically with the problem of trafficking in women and girls, such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[1] and its Optional Protocol,[2] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[3] and its Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[4] the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others,[5] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols,[6] the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children[7] and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air,[8] as well as previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the issue,

Reaffirming the provisions pertaining to trafficking in women and girls contained in the outcome documents of relevant international conferences and summits, in particular the strategic objective on the issue of trafficking contained in

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1249, No. 20378.
[2] Ibid., vol. 2131, No. 20378.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[4] Resolution 54/263, annex II.
[5] Resolution 317 (iv), annex.
[6] Resolution 55/25, annexes I-III, and resolution 55/255, annex.
[7] Resolution 55/25, annex II.
[8] Ibid., annex III.

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the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action[9] adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Reaffirming also the commitment made by world leaders at the Millennium Summit and the 2005 World Summit to devise, enforce and strengthen effective measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in persons to counter the demand for trafficked victims and to protect the victims,

Recalling the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, as well as the information that deals with trafficking in women and girls contained in the in-depth study of the Secretary-General on violence against women,[10]

Recalling also the publication of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns", and the attention paid in it to the situation of trafficked women and girls,

Acknowledging the inclusion of gender-related crimes in the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court,[11] which entered into force on 1 July 2002,

Bearing in mind that all States have an obligation to exercise due diligence to prevent, investigate and punish perpetrators of trafficking in persons, to rescue victims as well as provide for their protection and that not doing so violates and impairs or nullifies the enjoyment of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of the victims,

Recognizing the need for a stronger gender- and age-sensitive approach in all efforts to fight trafficking and protect its victims, taking into account that women and girls are particularly vulnerable to trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, as well as for forced labour or services,

Recognizing also the need to address the impact of globalization on the particular problem of trafficking in women and children, in particular girls,

Recognizing further the challenges to combating trafficking in women and girls owing to the lack of adequate legislation and implementation of existing legislation, the lack of availability of reliable sex-disaggregated data and statistics, as well as the lack of resources,

Seriously concerned that an increasing number of women and girls from developing countries and from some countries with economies in transition are being trafficked to developed countries, as well as within and between regions and States, and that men and boys are also victims of trafficking, including for sexual exploitation,

Concerned about the use of new information technologies, including the Internet, for purposes of exploitation of the prostitution of others, for trafficking in

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[9] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[10] A/61/122/Add.1.

[11] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: Final documents (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

women as brides, for sex tourism exploiting women and children and for child pornography, paedophilia and any other forms of sexual exploitation of children,

Concerned also about the increasing activities of transnational criminal organizations and others that profit from international trafficking in persons, especially women and children without regard to dangerous and inhuman conditions and in flagrant violation of domestic laws and international standards,

Recognizing that victims of trafficking are particularly exposed to racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and that women and girl victims are often subject to multiple forms of discrimination and violence, including on the grounds of their gender, age, ethnicity, culture and religion, as well as their origins, and that these forms of discrimination themselves may fuel trafficking in persons,

Noting that some of the demand for prostitution and forced labour is met by trafficking in persons in some parts of the world,

Acknowledging that women and girl victims of trafficking, on account of their gender, are further disadvantaged and marginalized by a general lack of information or awareness and recognition of their human rights and by the stigmatization often associated with trafficking, as well as by the obstacles they meet in gaining access to information and recourse mechanisms in cases of violation of their rights, and that special measures are required for their protection and to increase their awareness,

Recognizing the importance of bilateral, subregional, regional and international cooperation mechanisms and initiatives, including information exchanges on best practices, of Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the problem of trafficking in persons, especially women and children,

Recognizing also that global efforts, including international cooperation and technical assistance programmes, to eradicate trafficking in persons, especially women and children, demand the strong po'itical commitment, shared responsibility and active cooperation of all Governments of countries of origin, transit and destination,

Recognizing further that policies and programmes for prevention, rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration should be developed through a gender- and age-sensitive, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, with concern for the security of the victims and respect for the full enjoyment of their human rights and with the involvement of involving all actors in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Convinced of the need to protect and assist all victims of trafficking, with full respect for their human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the efforts of Governments, United Nations bodies and agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to address the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls, and encourages them to continue doing so and to share their knowledge and best practices as widely as possible;

2. *Calls upon* Governments to eliminate the demand for trafficked women and girls for all forms of exploitation;

3. *Also calls upon* Governments to take appropriate measures to address the factors that increase vulnerability to being trafficked, including poverty and gender inequality, as well as other factors that encourage the particular problem of trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriages and forced labour, in order to eliminate such trafficking, including by strengthening existing legislation with a view to providing better protection of the rights of women and girls and to punishing perpetrators, through both criminal and civil measures;

4. *Urges* Governments to devise, enforce and strengthen effective gender- and age-sensitive measures to combat and eliminate all forms of trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual and economic exploitation, as part of a comprehensive anti-trafficking strategy that integrates a human rights perspective and takes into account the situation of trafficked victims, and to draw up, as appropriate, national action plans in this regard;

5. *Also urges* Governments to consider signing and ratifying and States parties to implement relevant United Nations legal instruments, such as the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[12] and the Protocols thereto, in particular the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime,[7] the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,[1] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[3] the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women[2] and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography,[4] as well as the Convention concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour, 1930 (Convention No. 29), the Convention concerning Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation, 1958 (Convention No. 111) and the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182), of the International Labour Organization;

6. *Encourages* Member States to conclude bilateral, subregional, regional and international agreements, as well as to undertake initiatives, including regional initiatives,[13] to address the problem of trafficking in persons, and to ensure that

[12] Resolution 55/25, annex I.

[13] Such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking, the Action Plan for the Asia-Pacific region of the Asian Regional Initiative against Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (see A/C.3/55/3, annex), the initiatives of the European Union on a comprehensive European policy and programmes on trafficking in human beings, as expressed most recently in the European Union plan on best practices, standards and procedures for combating and preventing trafficking in human beings, adopted in December 2005, and the activities of the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children for Prostitution, the Organization of American States meeting of national authorities on trafficking in persons, the International Labour Organization and the International Organization for Migration in this field.

such agreements and initiatives pay particular attention to the problem of trafficking in women and girls;

7. *Calls upon* all Governments to criminalize all forms of trafficking in persons, recognizing its increasing occurrence for purposes of sexual exploitation and sex tourism, and to condemn and penalize all those offenders involved, including intermediaries, whether local or foreign, through the competent national authorities, either in the country of origin of the offender or in the country in which the abuse occurs, in accordance with due process of law, as well as to penalize persons in authority found guilty of sexually assaulting victims of trafficking in their custody;

8. *Urges* Governments to take all appropriate measures to ensure that victims of trafficking are not penalized for being trafficked and that they do not suffer from revictimization as a result of actions taken by Government authorities, and encourages Governments to prevent, within their legal framework and in accordance with national policies, victims of trafficking in persons from being prosecuted for their illegal entry or residence;

9. *Recognizes* the urgent need for broad and concerted cooperation among all relevant actors, including States, intergovernmental organizations and civil society, to counter effectively the threat of trafficking in persons, particularly women and girls;

10. *Invites* Governments to strengthen bilateral, regional and international cooperation aimed at preventing and combating corruption and the laundering of proceeds derived from trafficking, including for purposes of commercialized sexual exploitation;

11. *Also invites* Governments to consider setting up or strengthening a national coordinating mechanism, for example, a national rapporteur or an inter-agency body, with the participation of civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to encourage the exchange of information and to report on data, root causes, factors and trends in violence against women, in particular trafficking;

12. *Encourages* Governments and relevant United Nations bodies, within existing resources, to take appropriate measures to raise public awareness of the issue of trafficking in persons, particularly in women and girls; to discourage, with a view to eliminating, the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation, including sexual exploitation and forced labour; to publicize the laws, regulations and penalties relating to this issue; and to emphasize that trafficking is a serious crime;

13. *Encourages* Governments to take appropriate measures to eliminate sex tourism demand, especially of children, through all possible preventive actions;

14. *Urges* concerned Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to support and allocate resources for programmes to strengthen preventive action, in particular education for women and men, as well as for boys and girls, on gender equality, self-respect and mutual respect, and campaigns to increase public awareness of the issue at the national and grass-roots levels;

15. *Calls upon* concerned Governments to allocate resources, as appropriate, to provide comprehensive programmes for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking, including through job training, legal assistance,

including in a language that they can understand, and health care, including for HIV/AIDS, and by taking measures to cooperate with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide for the social, medical and psychological care of the victims;

16. *Encourages* Governments, in cooperation with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to undertake or strengthen campaigns aimed at clarifying opportunities, limitations and rights in the event of migration, as well as information on the risks of irregular migration and the ways and means used by traffickers so as to enable women to make informed decisions and to prevent them from becoming victims of trafficking;

17. *Also encourages* Governments to intensify collaboration with non-governmental organizations to develop and implement gender- and age-sensitive programmes for effective counselling, training and reintegration into society of victims of trafficking and programmes that provide shelter and helplines to victims or potential victims;

18. *Calls upon* Governments to take steps to ensure that the treatment of victims of trafficking, as well as all measures taken against trafficking in persons, in particular those that affect the victims of such trafficking, pay particular attention to the needs of women and girls and are applied with full respect for the human rights of those victims and are consistent with internationally recognized principles of non-discrimination, including the prohibition of racial discrimination and the availability of appropriate legal redress, which may include measures that offer victims the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage suffered;

19. *Invites* Governments to take steps to ensure that criminal justice procedures and witness protection programmes are sensitive to the particular situation of trafficked women and girls and that they are supported and assisted, as appropriate, in making complaints to the police or other authorities, without fear, and to be available when required by the criminal justice system, and to ensure that during this time they have access to protection and social, medical, financial and legal assistance, as appropriate;

20. *Also invites* Governments to encourage media providers, including Internet service providers, to adopt or strengthen self-regulatory measures to promote the responsible use of media, particularly the Internet, with a view to eliminating the exploitation of women and children, in particular girls, which could foster trafficking;

21. *Invites* the business sector, in particular the tourism and telecommunications industries, including mass media organizations, to cooperate with Governments in eliminating trafficking in women and children, in particular girls, including through the dissemination by the media of information regarding the dangers of trafficking, the rights of trafficked persons and the services available to victims of trafficking;

22. *Stresses* the need for the systematic collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data and comprehensive studies at both the national and the international levels and the development of common methodologies and internationally defined indicators to make it possible to develop relevant and comparable figures, and encourages Governments to enhance information-sharing

and data-collection capacity as a way of promoting cooperation to combat the trafficking problem;

23. *Urges* Governments to strengthen national programmes to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and girls, through increased bilateral, regional and international cooperation, taking into account innovative approaches and best practices, and invites Governments, United Nations bodies and organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the private sector to undertake collaborative and joint research and studies on trafficking in women and girls that can serve as a basis for policy formulation or change;

24. *Invites* Governments, with the support of the United Nations, when necessary, and other intergovernmental organizations, taking into account best practices, to formulate training manuals and other informational materials and provide training for law enforcement, judicial and other relevant officers, and medical and support personnel, with a view to sensitizing them to the special needs of women and girl victims;

25. *Urges* Governments to provide or strengthen training for law enforcement, judicial, immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention and combating of trafficking in persons, including the sexual exploitation of women and girls, which should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of victims, including protecting the victims from traffickers, to ensure that the training includes human rights and child- and gender-sensitive perspectives, and to encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society;

26. *Encourages* Governments, relevant intergovernmental bodies and international organizations to ensure that military, peacekeeping and humanitarian personnel deployed in conflict, post-conflict and other emergency situations are provided training on conduct that does not promote, facilitate, or exploit trafficking in women and girls, including for sexual exploitation, and to raise the awareness of such personnel of the potential risks to victims of conflict and other emergency situations, including natural disasters, of being trafficked;

27. *Invites* States parties to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenants on Human Rights[14] to include information and statistics on trafficking in women and girls as part of their national reports to their respective committees and to work towards developing a common methodology and statistics to obtain comparable data;

28. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session a report that compiles successful interventions and strategies, as well as challenges, in addressing the gender dimensions of the problem of trafficking in persons, that identifies gender-related aspects of anti-trafficking efforts that remain unaddressed or inadequately addressed, and that evaluates the measures taken through appropriate indicators; and invites the Secretary-General to take into account in his report the work of Governments, relevant United Nations agencies and mechanisms and other international organizations.

[14] Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 63 (a)
Promotion and protection of the rights of children: promotion and protection of the rights of children

Cuba* and Palestine: draft resolution

The situation of the Lebanese children

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[2] and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[4] the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[5] and other human rights instruments,

Recalling the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children and the Plan of Action for Implementing the World Declaration on the Survival, Protection and Development of Children in the 1990s, adopted by the World Summit for Children, held in New York on 29 and 30 September 1990,[6]

Recalling also the Declaration and Plan of Action contained in the final document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children entitled "A world fit for children",[7]

Guided by relevant human rights instruments and international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which prohibit attacks against and the bombardment of civilian populations, and objects, and lay down obligations for general protection

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.
[3] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
[4] Ibid.
[5] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.
[6] A/45/625, annex.
[7] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

06-57189 (E) 161006

against dangers arising from military operations against civilian objects, hospitals, relief materials and means of transportation,

Recalling the commitments of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto,

Stressing that the right to life constitutes the most fundamental of all human rights,

Condemning Israeli military operations in Lebanon, which constitute gross and consistent human rights violations of the Lebanese people,

Deeply concerned about the impact of the latest Israeli invasion of Lebanon on the Lebanese children,

1. *Strongly condemns* the grave Israeli violations of human rights and breaches of international humanitarian law in Lebanon;

2. *Strongly condemns also* the attacks and unwarranted killing of Lebanese children by Israel during its last invasion of Lebanon, which resulted in the death of more than 1,100 civilians, one third of which were children;

3. *Stresses* the right of and the need for Lebanese children to live a normal life, free from death, military invasions and destruction;

4. *Expresses* deep concern about the negative consequences, including the mental and psychological health impact of the Israeli military actions on the well-being of Lebanese children;

5. *Condemns* the deliberate use by Israel of cluster bombs in Lebanon, most of which were fired in the 72 hours immediately preceding the cessation of hostilities, which left over 1 million unexploded cluster bomblets that threaten the lives of Lebanese children and all other civilians, and adversely affect the early recovery efforts;

6. *Calls upon* the international community urgently to provide the Government of Lebanon with financial assistance in support of the national early recovery and reconstruction process, including the rehabilitation of victims, the return of displaced persons and the restoration of the essential infrastructure.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session

Third Committee

Agenda item 67 (b)

Promotion and protection of human rights: human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

Cuba* and Palestine: draft resolution**

Consequences of the Israeli invasion for the human rights situation in Lebanon

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action of 1993,[2] and recalling the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,[3] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[3] the Convention on the Rights of the Child[4] and other human rights instruments,

Guided by relevant human rights instruments and international humanitarian law, in particular the Hague Conventions of 1899[5] and 1907[5] respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, which prohibit attacks on and bombardment of civilian populations and objects and lay down obligations for general protection against dangers arising from military operations against civilian objects, hospitals, relief materials and means of transportation,

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of Arab States.

1 Resolution 217 A (III).

2 A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

3 See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

4 United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

5 See Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, *The Hague Conventions and Declarations of 1899 and 1907* (New York, Oxford University Press, 1915).

06-57251 (E) 171006

Recalling the commitments of the High Contracting Parties to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949[6] and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,[7]

Stressing that the right to life constitutes the most fundamental of all human rights,

Condemning Israeli military operations in Lebanon, which constitute gross and consistent human rights violations of the Lebanese people,

Taking note of the strong condemnation by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the killing of civilians in Qana, and her call to take measures to protect civilian lives and civilian objects,

1. *Emphasizes* that Israeli attacks and unwarranted killing of innocent civilians and the destruction of houses, property and infrastructure in Lebanon are a breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law and constitute flagrant violations of human rights;

2. *Condemns* the massive bombardment by Israel of Lebanese civilian populations, especially the massacres in Qana, Marwaheen, Al Duweir, Al Bayadah, Al Qaa, Chiyah, Ghazieh and other towns of Lebanon, causing thousands of deaths and injuries mostly among children and women, the displacement of up to one million civilians, and outflows of refugees fleeing heavy shelling and bombardment of the civilian population, thus exacerbating the magnitude of the human suffering of the Lebanese;

3. *Also condemns* the Israeli bombardment of vital civilian infrastructure resulting in extensive destruction and heavy damage to public and private property;

4. *Calls upon* the international community urgently to provide the Government of Lebanon with financial assistance in support of the national early recovery and reconstruction process, including the rehabilitation of victims, return of displaced persons, and restoration of the essential infrastructure.

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[6] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[7] Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

United Nations A/C.3/61/L.14

General Assembly

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Sixty-first session
Third Committee
Agenda item 98
Crime prevention and criminal justice

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations

United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 60/176 of 16 December 2005 and all other relevant resolutions,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Bearing in mind the urgent need to establish effective crime prevention strategies for Africa, as well as the importance of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary at the regional and subregional levels,

Noting that the financial situation of the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has greatly affected its capacity to deliver its services to African Member States in an effective and comprehensive manner,

1. *Commends* the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for its efforts to promote and coordinate regional technical cooperation activities related to crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

2. *Commends* the Secretary-General for his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to provide the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

3. *Reiterates* the need to strengthen further the capacity of the Institute to support national mechanisms for crime prevention and criminal justice in African countries;

[1] A/61/135.

06-57693 (E) 181006

4. *Urges* the States members of the Institute to make every possible effort to meet their obligations to the Institute;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States and non-governmental organizations to adopt concrete practical measures to support the Institute in the development of the requisite capacity and to implement its programmes and activities aimed at strengthening crime prevention and criminal justice systems in Africa;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to intensify efforts to mobilize all relevant entities of the United Nations system to provide the necessary financial and technical support to the Institute to enable it to fulfil its mandate;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the financial resources necessary to maintain the Institute with the core professional staff required to enable it to function effectively in the fulfilment of its mandated obligations;

8. *Calls upon* the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to work closely with the Institute;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to enhance the promotion of regional cooperation, coordination and collaboration in the fight against crime, especially in its transnational dimension, which cannot be dealt with adequately by national action alone;

10. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to make concrete proposals, including the provision of additional core professional staff, to strengthen the programmes and activities of the Institute and to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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General Assembly

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Sixty-first session

Third Committee

Agenda item 67 (a)

Promotion and protection of human rights: implementation of human rights instruments

Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that no one shall be subjected to torture or to other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,

Recalling that freedom from torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is a non-derogable right that must be protected under all circumstances, including in times of international or internal armed conflict or disturbance, and that the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is affirmed in relevant international instruments,

Recalling also that a number of international, regional and domestic courts, including the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991, have recognized that the prohibition of torture is a peremptory norm of international law and have held that the prohibition of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment is customary international law,

Recalling further the definition of torture contained in article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment,[1]

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1465, No. 24841.

06-58149 (E) 231006

Noting that under the Geneva Conventions of 1949[2] torture and inhuman treatment are a grave breach and that under the statutes of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court[3] acts of torture constitute war crimes and can constitute crimes against humanity,

Commending the persistent efforts by non-governmental organizations, including the considerable network of centres for the rehabilitation of victims of torture, to combat torture and to alleviate the suffering of victims of torture,

1. *Condemns* all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including through intimidation, which are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever and can thus never be justified, and calls upon all States to implement fully the absolute prohibition of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

2. *Emphasizes* that States must take persistent, determined and effective measures to prevent and combat torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including their gender-based manifestations, and stresses that all acts of torture must be made offences under domestic criminal law;

3. *Also emphasizes* the importance of States ensuring proper follow-up to the recommendations and conclusions of the relevant treaty bodies and mechanisms, including the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

4. *Condemns* any action or attempt by States or public officials to legalize, authorize or acquiesce in torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under any circumstances, including on grounds of national security or through judicial decisions;

5. *Stresses* that all allegations of torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment must be promptly and impartially examined by the competent national authority, that those who encourage, order, tolerate or perpetrate acts of torture must be held responsible and severely punished, including the officials in charge of the place of detention where the prohibited act is found to have been committed, and takes note in this respect of the Principles on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (the Istanbul Principles)[4] as a useful tool in efforts to combat torture and of the updated set of principles for the protection of human rights through action to combat impunity;[5]

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[2] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[3] *Official Records of the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court, Rome, 15 June-17 July 1998*, vol. I: *Final documents* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.I.5), sect. A.

[4] Resolution 55/89, annex.

[5] See E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1.

6. *Emphasizes* that acts of torture are serious violations of international humanitarian law and in this regard constitute war crimes and can constitute crimes against humanity, and that the perpetrators of all acts of torture must be prosecuted and punished;

7. *Urges* States to ensure that any statement that is established to have been made as a result of torture shall not be invoked as evidence in any proceedings, except against a person accused of torture as evidence that the statement was made;

8. *Stresses* that States must not punish personnel who are involved in the custody, interrogation or treatment of any individual subjected to any form of arrest, detention or imprisonment or any other form of deprivation of liberty for not obeying orders to commit or conceal acts amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

9. *Urges* States not to expel, return ("refouler"), extradite or in any other way transfer a person to another State where there are substantial grounds for believing that the person would be in danger of being subjected to torture, and recognizes that diplomatic assurances, where used, do not release States from their obligations under international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, in particular the principle of non-refoulement;

10. *Stresses* that national legal systems must ensure that victims of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment obtain redress, are awarded fair and adequate compensation and receive appropriate social and medical rehabilitation, urges States to take effective measures to this end, and in this regard encourages the development of rehabilitation centres;

11. *Recalls* its resolution 43/173 of 9 December 1988 on the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, and in this context stresses that ensuring that any individual arrested or detained is promptly brought before a judge or other independent judicial officer in person and permitting prompt and regular medical care and legal counsel as well as visits by family members and independent monitoring mechanisms are effective measures for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment;

12. *Reminds* all States that prolonged incommunicado detention or detention in secret places may facilitate the perpetration of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and can in itself constitute a form of such treatment, and urges all States to respect the safeguards concerning the liberty, security and dignity of the person;

13. *Calls upon* all States to take appropriate effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent and prohibit the production, trade, export and use of equipment that is specifically designed to inflict torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment;

14. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[1] as a matter of priority;

15. *Invites* all States parties to the Convention that have not yet done so to make the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention concerning inter-State and individual communications, to consider the possibility of

withdrawing their reservations to article 20 of the Convention and to notify the Secretary-General of their acceptance of the amendments to articles 17 and 18 of the Convention as soon as possible;

16. *Urges* States parties to comply strictly with their obligations under the Convention, including, in view of the high number of reports not submitted in time, their obligation to submit reports in accordance with article 19 of the Convention, and invites States parties to incorporate a gender perspective and information concerning children and juveniles and persons with disabilities when submitting reports to the Committee against Torture;

17. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment[6] and *calls upon* States parties to give early consideration to signing and ratifying the Protocol,[6] which provides further measures for use in the fight against and prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

18. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee against Torture and its report submitted in accordance with article 24 of the Convention,[7] and recommends that the Committee continue to include information on the follow-up by States to its recommendations;

19. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in conformity with her mandate established by the General Assembly in its resolution 48/141 of 20 December 1993, to continue to provide, at the request of States, advisory services for the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including for the preparation of national reports to the Committee against Torture and for the establishment and operation of national preventive mechanisms, as well as technical assistance for the development, production and distribution of teaching material for this purpose;

20. *Notes with appreciation* the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment,[8] and encourages the Special Rapporteur to continue to include in his recommendations proposals on the prevention and investigation of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, including its gender-based manifestations;

21. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur to continue to consider including in his report information on the follow-up by States to his recommendations, visits and communications, including progress made and problems encountered, and on other official contacts;

22. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate with and assist the Special Rapporteur in the performance of his task, to supply all necessary information requested by the Special Rapporteur, to fully and expeditiously respond to and follow up his urgent appeals, to give serious consideration to responding favourably to requests by the Special Rapporteur to visit their countries in accordance with the standard terms of reference and to enter into a constructive dialogue with the Special Rapporteur on

[6] Resolution 57/199, annex.

[7] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixtieth Session, Supplement No. 44* (A/60/44).

[8] See A/60/316.

requested visits to their countries as well as with respect to the follow-up to his recommendations;

23. *Stresses* the need for the continued regular exchange of views among the Committee against Torture, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the Special Rapporteur and other relevant United Nations mechanisms and bodies, as well as for the pursuance of cooperation with relevant United Nations programmes, notably the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme, with a view to enhancing further their effectiveness and cooperation on issues relating to torture, inter alia, by improving their coordination;

24. *Recognizes* the global need for international assistance to victims of torture, stresses the importance of the work of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and appeals to all States and organizations to contribute annually to the Fund, preferably with a substantial increase in the level of contributions;

25. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to transmit to all States the appeals of the General Assembly for contributions to the Fund and to include the Fund on an annual basis among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

26. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to ensure, within the overall budgetary framework of the United Nations, the provision of adequate staff and facilities for the bodies and mechanisms involved in preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture commensurate with the strong support expressed by Member States for preventing and combating torture and assisting victims of torture, noting the upcoming entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the Convention;

27. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council and to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the status of the Convention and a report on the operations of the Fund;

28. *Calls upon* all States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and other United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to commemorate, on 26 June, the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture;

29. *Decides* to consider at its sixty-second session the reports of the Secretary-General, including the report on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, the report of the Committee against Torture and the interim report of the Special Rapporteur of the Human Rights Council on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

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Sixty-first session

Third Committee

Agenda item 63 (a)

Promotion and protection of the rights of children: promotion and protection of the rights of children

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czech Republic, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Jamaica, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

Rights of the child

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the rights of the child, the most recent of which is resolution 60/231 of 23 December 2005, as well as its resolution 60/141 of 16 December 2005 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 2005/44 of 19 April 2005,[1]

Emphasizing that the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] must constitute the standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child, and bearing in mind the importance of the Optional Protocols to the Convention,[3] as well as other human rights instruments,

Reaffirming the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[4] the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[5] the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly on children, entitled "A world fit for

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 3* (E/2005/23), chap. II, sect. A.

[2] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

[3] Ibid., vol. 2171, No. 27531; and ibid., vol. 2173, No. 27531.

[4] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

[5] See resolution 55/2.

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children",[6] the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action,[7] the Dakar Framework for Action adopted at the World Education Forum,[8] the Declaration on Social Progress and Development,[9] the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition[10] and the Declaration on the Right to Development,[11]

Recognizing the importance of the integration of child rights issues into follow-up of the outcome documents of all major United Nations conferences, special sessions and summits,

Taking note with appreciation of the reports of the Secretary-General on progress made towards achieving the commitments set out in the outcome document of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly[12] and on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues raised in Assembly resolution 60/231,[13] as well as the report of the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration in all actions concerning children,

Recognizing the importance of incorporating a child-protection perspective across the human rights agenda, as highlighted in the outcome of the 2005 World Summit,[14]

Profoundly concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical, in an increasingly globalized environment, as a result of the persistence of poverty, social inequality, inadequate social and economic conditions, pandemics, in particular HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, environmental damage, natural disasters, armed conflict, displacement, violence, abuse, exploitation, trafficking in children and their organs, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, neglect, illiteracy, hunger, intolerance, discrimination, racism, xenophobia, gender inequality, disability and inadequate legal protection, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for,

Reaffirming the need for mainstreaming a gender perspective in all policies and programmes relating to children, and recognizing the child as a rights holder in all policies and programmes relating to children,

[6] Resolution S-27/2, annex.

[7] *Report of the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen, 6-12 March 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.8), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

[8] See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *Final Report of the World Education Forum, Dakar, Senegal, 26-28 April 2000* (Paris, 2000).

[9] See resolution 2542 (XXIV).

[10] *Report of the World Food Conference, Rome, 5-16 November 1974* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.75.II.A.3), chap. I.

[11] Resolution 41/128 (annex).

[12] A/61/270.

[13] A/61/207.

[14] See resolution 60/1.

I
Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Optional Protocols thereto

1. *Reaffirms* that the general principles of, inter alia, the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, participation and survival and development provide the framework for all actions concerning children, including adolescents;

2. *Urges* States that have not yet done so to become parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child[2] and the Optional Protocols thereto[3] as a matter of priority and to implement them fully by, inter alia, putting in place effective national legislation, policies and action plans, strengthening relevant governmental structures for children and ensuring adequate and systematic training in the rights of the child for professional groups working with and for children;

3. *Urges* States parties to withdraw reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention or the Optional Protocols thereto and to consider reviewing other reservations with a view to withdrawing them;

4. *Welcomes* the work of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and calls upon all States to strengthen their cooperation with the Committee, to comply in a timely manner with their reporting obligations under the Convention and the Optional Protocols thereto, in accordance with the guidelines elaborated by the Committee, and to take into account its recommendations on implementation of the Convention;

5. *Requests* all relevant organs of the United Nations system and United Nations mechanisms regularly and systematically to incorporate a strong child rights perspective throughout all activities in the fulfilment of their mandates, as well as to ensure that their staff are trained in child rights matters, and calls upon States to continue to cooperate closely with all these mechanisms, in particular the special rapporteurs and special representatives of the United Nations system;

6. *Encourages* States to strengthen their national statistical capacities and to use statistics disaggregated, inter alia, by age, gender and other relevant factors that may lead to disparities and other statistical indicators at the national, subregional, regional and international levels to develop and assess social policies and programmes so that economic and social resources are used efficiently and effectively for the full realization of the rights of the child;

II
Promotion and protection of the rights of the child

Registration, family relations and adoption

7. *Once again urges* all States to intensify their efforts to comply with their obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child to preserve the child's identity, including nationality, name and family relations, as recognized by law, to allow for the registration of the child immediately after birth, to ensure that registration procedures are simple, expeditious and effective and provided at minimal or no cost and to raise awareness of the importance of birth registration at the national, regional and local levels;

8. *Encourages* States to adopt and enforce laws and improve the implementation of policies and programmes to protect children growing up without parents or caregivers, recognizing that, where alternative care is necessary, family- and community-based care should be promoted over placement in institutions;

9. *Calls upon* States to guarantee, to the extent consistent with the obligations of each State, the right of a child whose parents reside in different States to maintain, on a regular basis, save in exceptional circumstances, personal relations and direct contact with both parents by providing means of access and visitation in both States and by respecting the principle that both parents have common responsibilities for the upbringing and development of their children;

10. *Also calls upon* States to address and pay particular attention to cases of international parental or familial child abduction, and encourages States to engage in multilateral and bilateral cooperation to resolve these cases, preferably by accession to the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction,[15] and to facilitate, inter alia, the return of the child to the country in which he or she resided immediately before the removal or retention;

11. *Further calls upon* States to take all necessary measures to prevent and combat illegal adoptions and all adoptions that are not in the best interests of the child;

Economic and social well-being of children

12. *Calls upon* States and the international community to create an environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured, inter alia, by:

(a) Cooperating, supporting and participating in global efforts for poverty eradication at the global, regional and country levels, recognizing that strengthened availability and effective allocation of resources are required at all these levels, in order to ensure that all the internationally agreed development and poverty eradication goals, including those set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[16] are realized within their time framework, reaffirming that investments in children and the realization of their rights are among the most effective ways to eradicate poverty;

(b) Recognizing the right to education on the basis of equal opportunity and non-discrimination by making primary education compulsory and available free to all children, ensuring that all children have access to education of good quality, as well as making secondary education generally available and accessible to all, in particular through the progressive introduction of free education, bearing in mind that special measures to ensure equal access, including affirmative action, contribute to achieving equal opportunity and combating exclusion;

(c) Taking all necessary measures to ensure the right of the child to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health and developing sustainable health systems and social services, ensuring access to such systems and services without discrimination, paying particular attention to adequate food and nutrition and assigning priority to activities and programmes aimed at preventing addictions, in particular addiction to alcohol and tobacco, and the abuse of narcotic drugs,

[15] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1343, No. 22514.

[16] See resolution 55/2.

psychotropic substances and inhalants and by, inter alia, securing appropriate prenatal and post-natal care for mothers, including measures to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV;

(d) Supporting adolescents to be able to deal positively and responsibly with their sexuality in order to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS infection and implementing measures to increase their capacity to protect themselves from HIV/AIDS through, inter alia, the provision of health care, including for sexual and reproductive health, and through preventive education that promotes gender equality;

(e) Designing and implementing programmes to provide social services and support to pregnant adolescents and adolescent mothers, in particular by enabling them to continue and complete their education;

Violence against children

13. *Welcomes* the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children[17] and the participatory process through which the report was prepared, takes fully into account its recommendations, and encourages Member States and requests United Nations entities, regional entities and civil society to widely disseminate and follow up on the study;

14. *Condemns*, and urges States to prohibit, all forms of violence against children, including physical, mental and sexual violence, torture, child abuse and exploitation, hostage-taking, domestic violence, trafficking in or sale of children and their organs, paedophilia, child prostitution, child pornography, child sex tourism, gang-related violence and harmful traditional practices in all settings, including the home, schools and other educational settings and institutions through care and justice systems;

15. *Condemns* the abduction of children, in particular extortive abduction and abduction of children in situations of armed conflict, including for the recruitment and use of children in armed conflicts, and urges States to take all appropriate measures to secure their unconditional release, rehabilitation, reintegration and reunification with their families;

16. *Urges* States:

(a) To strengthen efforts to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence through a comprehensive approach and to develop a multifaceted and systematic framework to respond to violence against children which is integrated into national planning processes;

(b) To strive to transform attitudes that condone or normalize any form of violence against children;

(c) To end impunity for perpetrators of crimes against children, investigate and prosecute all acts of violence and impose appropriate penalties;

[17] A/61/299

(d) To protect children from all forms of violence or abuse by government officials, such as the police, law enforcement authorities and employees and officials in detention centres or welfare institutions;

(e) To take measures to protect children from all forms of violence or abuse in schools, to promote constructive and positive forms of discipline and child development approaches and to establish complaint mechanisms that are age- and gender-appropriate and accessible to children, taking into account children's evolving capacities and the importance of respecting their views;

(f) To ensure that all those who work with and for children protect children from bullying and implement preventive and anti-bullying policies;

(g) To address the gender dimension of all forms of violence against children and incorporate a gender perspective in all policies adopted and actions taken to protect children against all forms of violence;

(h) To strengthen international cooperation and mutual assistance to prevent and protect children from all forms of violence and to end impunity for crimes against children;

17. *Recognizes* the contribution of the International Criminal Court in ending impunity for the most serious crimes against children, including genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, and calls upon States not to grant amnesties for such crimes;

18. *Calls upon* the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization, to explore ways and means, within their respective mandates, by which they can contribute more effectively to addressing the need to prevent and to respond to all forms of violence against children;

Non-discrimination

19. *Calls upon* all States to ensure the enjoyment by children of all their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights without discrimination of any kind;

20. *Notes with concern* the large number of children who are victims of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stresses the need to incorporate special measures, in accordance with the principle of the best interests of the child and respect for his or her views, in programmes to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and calls upon States to provide special support and ensure equal access to services for all children;

21. *Calls upon* States to take all necessary measures, including legal reforms where appropriate, to eliminate all forms of discrimination against girls and all forms of violence, including female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, rape, sexual abuse and harmful traditional or customary practices, including female genital mutilation, marriage without the free and full consent of the intending spouses, early marriage and forced sterilization, by enacting and enforcing legislation and by formulating, where appropriate, comprehensive, multidisciplinary and coordinated national plans, programmes or strategies to protect girls;

22. *Also calls upon* States to take the necessary measures to ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by children with disabilities in both the public and the private spheres, including access to good quality education and health care and protection from violence, abuse and neglect, and to develop and, where it already exists, to enforce legislation to prohibit discrimination against them in order to ensure their inherent dignity, promote their self-reliance and facilitate their active participation and integration in the community, taking into account the particularly difficult situation of children with disabilities living in poverty;

Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations

23. *Calls upon* all States to prevent violations of the rights of children working and/or living on the street, including discrimination, arbitrary detention and extrajudicial, arbitrary or summary executions, torture and all kinds of violence and exploitation, and to bring the perpetrators to justice, to adopt and implement policies for the protection, social and psychosocial rehabilitation and reintegration of those children and to adopt economic, social and educational strategies to address the problems of children working and/or living on the street;

24. *Also calls upon* all States to protect refugee, asylum-seeking and internally displaced children, in particular those who are unaccompanied, who are particularly exposed to violence and risks in connection with armed conflict, such as recruitment, sexual violence and exploitation, stressing the need for States as well as the international community to continue to pay more systematic and in-depth attention to the special assistance, protection and development needs of those children through, inter alia, programmes aimed at rehabilitation and physical and psychological recovery, and to programmes for voluntary repatriation and, wherever possible, local integration and resettlement, to give priority to family tracing and family reunification and, where appropriate, to cooperate with international humanitarian and refugee organizations, including by facilitating their work;

25. *Further calls upon* all States to ensure, for children belonging to minorities and vulnerable groups, including migrant children and indigenous children, the enjoyment of all human rights as well as access to health care, social services and education on an equal basis with others and to ensure that all such children, in particular victims of violence and exploitation, receive special protection and assistance;

26. *Calls upon* all States to protect the inheritance and property rights of orphans in law and in practice, with particular attention to underlying gender-based discrimination, which may interfere with the fulfilment of these rights;

27. *Also calls upon* all States to translate into concrete action their commitment to the progressive and effective elimination of child labour that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, to eliminate immediately the worst forms of child labour, to promote education as a key strategy in this regard, including the creation of vocational training and apprenticeship programmes and the integration of working children into the formal education system and to examine and devise economic policies, where necessary, in

cooperation with the international community, that address factors contributing to these forms of child labour;

28. *Urges* all States that have not yet done so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973 (Convention No. 138) and the Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (Convention No. 182) of the International Labour Organization;

29. *Calls upon* all States, in particular those States in which the death penalty has not been abolished:

(a) To abolish by law, as soon as possible, the death penalty and life imprisonment without possibility of release for those below the age of 18 years at the time of the commission of the offence;

(b) To comply with their obligations as assumed under relevant provisions of international human rights instruments, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;[18]

(c) To keep in mind the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and the guarantees set out in United Nations safeguards adopted by the Economic and Social Council;

30. *Also calls upon* all States to ensure that no child in detention is sentenced to forced labour or any form of cruel or degrading punishment, or deprived of access to and provision of health-care services, hygiene and environmental sanitation, education, basic instruction and vocational training;

31. *Encourages* States to promote actions, including through bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation and financial assistance, for the social reintegration of children in difficult situations, considering, inter alia, views, skills and capacities that those children have developed in the conditions in which they lived and, where appropriate, with their meaningful participation;

Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

32. *Calls upon* all States:

(a) To criminalize and penalize effectively all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, including all acts of paedophilia, including within the family or for commercial purposes, child pornography and child prostitution, child sex tourism, trafficking in children, the sale of children and the use of the Internet for these purposes, and to take effective measures against the criminalization of children who are victims of exploitation;

(b) To ensure the prosecution of offenders, whether local or foreign, by the competent national authorities, either in the country in which the crime was committed, in the country of which the offender is a national or resident, in the country of which the victim is a national or on any other basis permitted under domestic law, and for these purposes to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with investigations or criminal or extradition proceedings;

[18] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

(c) To criminalize and penalize effectively the sale of children and the transfer of organs of the child for profit, to increase cooperation at all levels to prevent and dismantle networks trafficking or selling children and their organs and, for those States that have not yet done so, to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime;[19]

(d) In cases of trafficking in children, the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography, to address effectively the needs of victims, including their safety and protection, physical and psychological recovery and full reintegration into society, including through bilateral and multilateral technical cooperation and financial assistance;

(e) To combat the existence of a market that encourages such criminal practices against children, including through the adoption, effective application and enforcement of preventive, rehabilitative and punitive measures targeting customers or individuals who sexually exploit or sexually abuse children, as well as by ensuring public awareness;

(f) To contribute to the elimination of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography by adopting a holistic approach, addressing the contributing factors, including underdevelopment, poverty, economic disparities, inequitable socio-economic structures, dysfunctional families, lack of education, urban-rural migration, gender discrimination, criminal or irresponsible adult sexual behaviour, child sex tourism, organized crime, harmful traditional practices, armed conflicts and trafficking in children;

Children affected by armed conflict

33. *Strongly condemns* any recruitment or use of children in armed conflict contrary to international law, as well as other violations and abuses committed against children affected by armed conflict, and urges all States and other parties to armed conflict that are engaged in such practices to end them;

34. *Calls upon* States:

(a) When ratifying the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict,[20] to raise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment of persons into the national armed forces from that set out in article 38, paragraph 3, of the Convention, bearing in mind that under the Convention persons under 18 years of age are entitled to special protection, and to adopt safeguards to ensure that such recruitment is not forced or coerced;

(b) To take all feasible measures to ensure the demobilization and effective disarmament of children used in armed conflicts and to implement effective measures for their rehabilitation, physical and psychological recovery and reintegration into society, in particular through educational measures, taking into account the rights and the specific needs and capacities of girls;

[19] Resolution 55/25, annex II.

[20] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2173, No. 27531.

(c) To ensure timely and adequate funding for rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for all children affected by armed conflicts, particularly in support of national initiatives, to secure the long-term sustainability of such efforts;

(d) To protect children affected by armed conflict, in particular from violations of international humanitarian law and human rights law and to ensure that they receive timely, effective humanitarian assistance, in accordance with international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,[21] and calls upon the international community to hold those responsible for violations accountable, inter alia, through the International Criminal Court;

(e) To take all necessary measures, in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights law, as a matter of priority, to prevent the recruitment and use of children by armed groups, as distinct from the armed forces of a State, including the adoption of policies that do not tolerate the recruitment and use of children in armed conflict, and legal measures necessary to prohibit and criminalize such practices;

35. *Welcomes* the valuable work of the United Nations Children's Fund, and looks forward to the results of updating the Cape Town principles and Best Practices adopted at the symposium on the prevention of recruitment of children into the armed forces and on demobilization and social integration of child soldiers in Africa, held in Cape Town, South Africa, from 27 to 30 April 1997;

36. *Reaffirms* the essential roles of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the Human Rights Council for the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of children, including children affected by armed conflict, and notes the increasing role played by the Security Council in ensuring protection for children affected by armed conflict;

37. *Notes with appreciation* the steps undertaken regarding Security Council resolution 1612 (2005) and the efforts of the Secretary-General to implement the monitoring and reporting mechanism called for in that resolution, with the participation of and in cooperation with national Governments and relevant United Nations and civil society actors, including at the country level, as well as the work carried out by United Nations child protection advisers in peacekeeping operations;

38. *Welcomes* the appointment of Ms. Radhika Coomaraswamy as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 51/77 of 12 December 1996 and 60/231, and recognizes the progress achieved since the establishment of the mandate of the Special Representative, as extended by resolution 60/231;

39. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict;[22]

[21] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

[22] A/61/275 and Corr. 1.

III
Children and poverty

40. *Reiterates* that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development, in particular for developing countries, and recognizes that chronic poverty remains the single biggest obstacle to meeting the needs and protecting and promoting the rights of children;

41. *Recognizes* that the number of people living in extreme poverty in many countries continues to increase, with women and children constituting the majority and the most affected groups, in particular in the least developed countries and in sub-Saharan Africa;

42. *Also recognizes* that growing inequality within countries is a major challenge to poverty eradication, particularly affecting those living in middle-income countries, and stresses the need to support the development efforts of those countries;

43. *Reaffirms* that democracy, development and the full and effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing and contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty;

44. *Recognizes* that children living in poverty are deprived of nutrition, water and sanitation facilities, access to basic health-care services, shelter, education, participation and protection and that while a severe lack of goods and services hurts every human being, it is most threatening to children;

45. *Emphasizes* the critical role of both formal and non-formal education, in particular basic education and training, especially for girls, in empowering those living in poverty;

46. *Recognizes* the devastating effect of HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other infectious and contagious diseases on human development, economic growth, food security and poverty reduction efforts in all regions, in particular sub-Saharan Africa, and urges Governments and the international community to give urgent priority to combating those diseases;

47. *Also recognizes* that countries struggle to develop when their citizens grow up malnourished, poorly educated or ravaged by disease, as these factors can perpetuate poverty and low productivity;

48. *Reaffirms* that chronic poverty remains one of the biggest obstacles to meeting the needs and protecting and promoting the rights of children and that urgent national and international action is therefore required to eliminate it;

49. *Also reaffirms* that the primary responsibility for ensuring an enabling environment for securing the well-being of children, in which the rights of each and every child are promoted and respected, rests with each individual country;

50. *Calls upon* all States and the international community to mobilize all necessary resources, support and efforts to eradicate poverty, according to national plans and strategies and in consultation with national Governments, through an integrated and multifaceted approach based on the rights and well-being of children;

51. *Further calls upon* all States and the international community, where appropriate:

(a) To integrate the international obligations related to the rights and well-being of the child and the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals, in national development strategies and plans, including the poverty reduction strategy papers where they exist, and calls upon the international community to continue to support developing countries in the implementation of those development strategies and plans;

(b) To work for a solid effort of national and international action to enhance children's health, to promote prenatal care and to lower infant and child mortality in all countries and among all peoples;

(c) To promote the provision of clean water in all communities for all their children, as well as universal access to sanitation;

(d) To take all necessary measures to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and famine;

(e) To transfer the necessary additional resources to developing countries through the coherent mobilization of all sources of financing for development, including domestic resources, international investment flows, official development assistance and external debt relief, and to commit themselves to a universal, open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory global trading system in order to stimulate development worldwide to ensure the well-being of the most vulnerable sectors of the populations, in particular children;

Follow-up

52. *Decides*:

(a) To request the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on the rights of the child, containing information on the status of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the issues contained in the present resolution;

(b) To request the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict to continue to submit reports to the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council on the progress achieved and remaining challenges on the children and armed conflict agenda;

(c) To invite the independent expert for the United Nations study on violence against children, in consultation with Member States, relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, the International Labour Organization and the Committee on the Rights of the Child, and regional organizations, national institutions and non-governmental organizations to promote the wide dissemination of the United Nations study on violence against children, to support the effective follow-up to its recommendations with an integrated approach that bridges the dimensions of public health, child protection and human rights, to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session a report on progress made in the initial phase of the follow-up and to anticipate the necessary strategy for follow-up to the implementation of the study;

(d) To reiterate its invitation to the Chairman of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to present an oral report on the work of the Committee to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session as a way to enhance communication between the Assembly and the Committee;

(e) To pay particular attention to the protection of and the rights of children living in poverty at the commemorative plenary meeting to be held in 2007 devoted to the follow-up to the outcome of the twenty-seventh special session of the General Assembly;

(f) To continue its consideration of this question at its sixty-second session under the item entitled "Promotion and protection of the rights of children", focusing on the theme "Violence against children".